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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: CITRUS FRUIT

LATE CROP NEWS

Satisfactory returns for February grain procurings were anticipated early in the month by the Russian Government, according to cabled advices from G. C. Haas, American agricultural commissioner at Berlin. Grain procurings during the period February 1 - 5 totaled only some 181,000 short tons or about 36,000 tons daily. The daily rate for January 16 - 31 was 38,000 tons and for January 1 - 15, 36,000 tons. The situation is said to be improving, however, especially in the Volga region.

The Argentine cereals harvest results are satisfactory, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The threshing of the 222,350,000 bushel wheat crop is almost completed. Prospects for a large corn crop are reported as favorable. No official estimates have been made as to the probable size of the crop but the acreage has been estimated at 10,650,000 acres as compared with 10,613,000 acres last year.

Production of rice in the whole of Indo-China in 1926 is estimated at 8,267,250,000 pounds, according to cabled advices from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is an increase of 5.4 per cent over the 7,841,250,000 pounds produced last year and an increase of 7.5 per cent over the average production for the years 1921-1925. Indo-China is second to India in rice exporting from the Far East.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Liverpool quotations on Danish and Canadian Wiltshire sides took a slight upward turn during the week ended February 16. That change is the first break since December 15 in the steady decline of Liverpool bacon prices, which are \$3.80 to \$7.00 per 100 pounds under the levels prevailing last year. In Germany, weekly receipts of live hogs continue relatively large, with prices at Berlin about \$2.75 per 100 pounds under last year. Lard prices at Hamburg continue low, being about \$2.50 per 100 pounds under February, 1926. See page 265.

The Bradford wool market is sluggish except in fine worsted fabrics, according to a cablegram from Consul Thompson at Bradford. Prices on raw material are increasing and all prices of merino tops have advanced 2 cents per pound with a decrease in buying of tops. Machinery activity in yarn and piece goods has decreased.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

WHEAT

Winter sowings

Revised estimates have been received the past week for acreage of winter sown cereals in Algeria. The winter wheat acreage is 10.3 per cent below the final estimate for the 1926 harvest but there is still a possibility of additional sowings if the winter continues favorable. The estimate made January 15, 1926 was 4.4 per cent below the final estimate for 1926. The prospect for total North African wheat, which competes with our durum wheat, is now for a decrease from last year with acreages, as far as reported, 16 per cent below last year. As was mentioned for Algeria, however, continued seedings may be made if favorable weather prevails. Total sowings of winter wheat in all countries reporting, exclusive of Russia, are 2.6 per cent greater than in those countries last year which reported over 48 per cent of the total acreage sown to winter and spring wheat, excluding Russia and China. See table, page 259. Crop conditions are reported above average in Egypt but not so good in other parts of North Africa.

The condition of the wheat crop in Punjab, India, is reported average throughout the irrigated districts and below average in the unirrigated districts, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. A year ago the condition of the wheat crop was reported average to good. Punjab is the largest wheat producing province in India. The acreage sown to wheat this year in Punjab is 10,407,000 acres and 30,472,000 acres in all India.

Production in 1926

The wheat production estimate for 1926 in Chosen has been revised downward. The new estimate appears in the table on page 260.

Wheat movements to marketUnited States

United States exports of wheat, including flour, to February 12, have amounted to 163,500,000 bushels as compared with 68,200,000 bushels last year, and 200,600,000 in 1925. After deducting the imports from Canada since July 1, the net exports this season have been nearly 153,000,000 bushels. There has been more than three times as much wheat exported this year as last, and nearly 9,000,000 barrels of flour as compared with a little more than 6,000,000 last year.

Canada

Canadian stocks of wheat afloat and in elevators east of the Great Lakes have been greatly reduced, while the shipments from Vancouver and Prince Rupert have increased considerably since the last of January. A fair volume of ocean tonnage has been chartered for shipments to the Orient during the next two months, while considerable tonnage has been engaged for the shipment of Canadian grain from Atlantic ports.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The all-rail movement of grain from Fort William-Port Arthur since the close of the Great Lakes navigation this year has exceeded that of last year. The freer movement of grain out of the terminals is considered important this season, because it leaves space for the disposal of much "no grade damp" after it has been dried. So much grain has required drying that additional driers have had to be installed to avoid loss through the shipment of grain out of condition.

Russia

Russian exports of wheat through the Bosphorus from August 1 to February 11 have amounted to nearly 25,400,000 bushels as compared with upwards of 14,500,000 bushels last year. These exportations have remained regular all through the season.

Southern Hemisphere

Exports of wheat from Australia remain about normal, while exports from Argentina for the last week alone were almost 7,000,000 bushels, while the total exports for the season since January 1 are twice as large as those of last year, or nearly 23,400,000 compared with 12,000,000.

European market comments

European requirements during the next few months are still reported to be large, while the large crops of Australia and Argentina are being marketed freely, with an ample volume of ocean tonnage available. Ocean freight rates have varied but little during the last few weeks.

Belgium

During the 5 months July to November, 1926, the net imports of wheat, including flour, into Belgium were 15,400,000 bushels as compared with 17,700,000 for the same period in 1925. A report from Vice-Consul David McKey at Antwerp states that in July the Belgian Government, desiring to restrict importations of wheat and so diminish its unfavorable trade balance, prescribed a standard flour consisting of 55 per cent foreign flour, 25 per cent native flour, and 20 per cent rye or other cereals. A month later these regulations were revoked, and the exportation of Belgian flour was prohibited. During September and October large quantities of wheat were directed from Belgium to France, the decrease in stocks at Antwerp together with the high freight rates causing a sharp advance in price levels. In November the situation became more quiet, and the outlook for the future was considered favorable.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Netherlands

Europe continues to import large quantities of wheat, as reflected by receipts at Netherlands ports and reported by the office of the American commercial attache at The Hague. However, notwithstanding the heavy arrivals, stocks in Europe remain small. Indications are that the German wheat and rye crops are smaller than was anticipated. Germany is reported as buying large quantities of wheat and rye, which would indicate that the estimates of available stocks as published by the German government were too high. Some effort is being made in Germany to have the import duty on grain and its products raised again.

Portugal

In Portugal the Government closely controls and licenses the importation and sale of foreign wheat. Bids for the furnishing of from ten to fifteen thousand tons of wheat are generally called for monthly.

United States wheat prices

Cash prices of wheat for the week ending February 11 showed no material change over the preceding week. The general average of cash wheat prices on the United States markets declined one cent from \$1.37 to \$1.36. This decline was due to a one cent drop in hard winter and soft red winter and an eight cent drop in #2 durum. Two weeks ago #2 durum was selling at \$1.71, the highest peak since January 7 as compared to \$1.57 this week. #1 dark northern spring remained unchanged. The spread between Minneapolis and Winnipeg cash prices narrowed one cent from the preceding week.

During the week ending February 15 a small decline was made in the future prices of wheat on all American markets. This decline amounted to approximately 1-1/2 cents with both May and July futures. The decline was slightly less at Winnipeg than the United States markets. On the other hand, May and July wheat futures at Liverpool advanced one and one quarter cents respectively over the preceding week. The low point of the decline of the past week occurred during the early part of the week due to timely snow falls in the winter wheat belt, an unexpected increase in the United States visible supply and increased quantities of wheat afloat for Europe. The market has been strengthened by considerable business in Canada and a reported need of rye in Germany. Foreign consumption demands remain good.

United States mill grindings and stocks

During the month of December 1926 there were 45,979,000 bushels of wheat ground into flour by mills of the United States, this being a decrease of 825,000 bushels as compared with the same month in 1925. Millings of wheat for the six months period from July to December amounted to 310,019,000 bushels in 1926, which was an increase of 14,693,000 bushels over the same period in 1925.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Stocks of grain and flour held by merchant mills,
United States

Year and item	June 30	December 31
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1925		
Wheat	32,313,691	103,108,573
Wheat flour(as wheat)	15,744,491	21,546,731
Total	48,058,182	124,655,304
1926		
Wheat	35,834,316	116,412,650
Wheat flour(as wheat)	14,672,103	20,379,435
Total	50,506,419	136,792,085

The above table shows that the total holdings of wheat by mills of the United States were approximately 3-1/2 million bushels greater on June 30, 1926 than on June 30, 1925, and approximately 13 million bushels greater on December 31, 1926 than the same time in 1925. Stocks of wheat flour on hand (expressed as wheat) were approximately 1 million bushels less in June and December of 1926 as compared with the same periods in 1925. Total stocks of wheat and wheat flour held by mills on December 31 amounted to approximately 12 million bushels more than the same time in 1925.

ARGENTINE CORN GROWING CONDITIONS

The weather in Argentina continues unusually warm, but possibly too dry for the best maturing of the late corn crop. For the six weeks ending February 14 the total rainfall has been 1.5 inches against a normal of more than 4 inches. The mean temperature for the week ending February 14 was 32° or 8° above normal and the precipitation only 0.2 inch, or less than a third of normal.

BARLEY PRODUCTION IN CHOSEN, 1926

The estimate of the 1926 barley crop in Chosen has been revised downward. See table, page 260.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

FARM STOCKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

Great Britain

The British Ministry of Agriculture reports greater stocks of grain, hay and straw on the farms of England and Wales on January 1, 1927, but fewer potatoes than at the beginning of 1926, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce. The estimates are as follows:

Crop	1926		1927	
	Production	Per cent of whole crop on farms, Jan. 1	Production	Per cent of whole crop on farms, Jan. 1
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Wheat	19,786,567	a/ 39	20,533,363	42
Barley	17,733,333	b/ 37	16,100,000	37
Oats	47,950,000	50	56,000,000	53
Potatoes	61,040,000	51	49,280,000	48
	<u>Short tons</u>		<u>Short tons</u>	
Hay	4,932,200	62	c/ 5,206,000	65
Straw	2,912,000	--	c/ 3,404,900	--

a/ Lowest percentage since 1915. b/ Approximate. c/ Milder weather in November and December 1926 compared with the same months in 1925 accounts for the larger stocks of hay and straw.

Germany

The stocks of German crops in farmers' hands, with the exception of potatoes, were not reduced as much during the month ended January 15, 1927 as they were during the preceding month, according to cables from Agricultural Commissioner G. J. Haas at Berlin. The farm supply of wheat was most nearly exhausted with only 34 per cent of the crop still in farmers' hands. The oat supply was most nearly intact with 61 per cent still in farmers' hands. A table is given below showing the latest estimate of the 1926 harvest and the amount remaining in the farmers' hands November 15 and December 15, 1926 and January 15, 1927.

Crop	1926 Production	Amount in farmers' hands		
		November 15 1926	December 15 1926	January 15 1927
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>a/</u> <u>Per cent</u>	<u>a/</u> <u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Wheat	95,429	54	43	34
Rye	252,191	57	46	38
Barley	113,106	62	50	42
Oats	435,725	79	69	61
Potatoes	1,103,439	62	54	46

a/ According to data received from 95 per cent of German territory.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

COTTON

Cotton production for this season in Madras, India is estimated at 317,000 bales of 478 pounds net, compared with 461,000 bales for the 1925-26 season, according to a cable received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The area under cotton in Madras is estimated at 2,260,000 acres compared with 2,791,000 acres for last season. Rain has been insufficient for the cotton crop in Madras this season according to the cable. The average area under cotton in Madras during the five years ended 1923-24 was 10.4 per cent of the average area for all India for that period.

Cotton production in Punjab is now estimated at 500,400 bales of 478 pounds net and the area planted to cotton at 2,799,000 acres. Production for last season was 614,800 bales of 478 pounds net grown on 2,549,800 acres. Punjab produced on an average about 7.5 per cent of the cotton crop of all India during the five years ended 1923-23. See page 261 for summary of world production.

FLAX AND FLAXSEED

Estimates of flax area have now been received from 24 countries which in 1925 furnished 95 per cent of the estimated world total flax area. The total for these countries is only 0.7 per cent below last year total for the same countries.

Estimates of flaxseed production are now available for all important countries except India, from which no production estimate is expected until the beginning of June. Production for this season in reported countries is 7 per cent below production in the same countries in 1925. The first estimate of acreage in India as previously reported is 2,734,000 acres compared with a revised first estimate for last year of 2,776,000 acres. No word has been received as to the condition of the crop at this time.

Flax fiber production in Belgium for 1926 is estimated to be 56 per cent above last years crop while in Poland production is about equal to 1925. The total for 11 countries is 4.5 per cent above the corresponding total for last year. No definite idea of the world crop can be formed until an estimate is available for Russia, the worlds most important flax fiber producer. See page 262 for figures.

SUGAR

The usual tables summarizing sugar production appear on page 263 .

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

Hogs and Pork

DANISH HOG SLAUGHTERING ABOUT THE SAME AS IN 1925: According to a preliminary estimate, the slaughtering of hogs at Danish co-operative bacon factories in 1926 amounted to 3,100,000 while the private companies are supposed to have killed about 600,000, states Smor Tidende of January 7, 1927. In 1925 the cooperative killings were 3,080,000 and the total number slaughtered for export in co-operative and private factories amounted to 3,766,000.

Cattle and beef

AUSTRALIA SHIPS CHILLED BEEF: Regular shipments of chilled beef from Australia to London have been inaugurated by an Australian company, according to a report by Julian B. Foster, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Melbourne. Successful trial shipments have demonstrated the practicability of the plan and six vessels will be regularly employed in the service. The company plans later to make chilled beef shipments to Japan.

Sheep and wool

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT IN STORE IN NEW ZEALAND IN DECEMBER: The number of lamb carcasses slaughtered during December 1926 was 768,000 compared with 596,000 in December 1925 or an increase of almost 30 per cent according to a report of the New Zealand Meat Producers Board. The Killings of other kinds of meat were a little smaller. The number of lamb carcasses in store and loaded but not departed on December 31, 1926 was 723,000 compared with 599,000 at the same date of 1925, an increase of 21 per cent. There was also a decrease in the other kinds of meat in store compared with last year. Detailed figures will be found on page 264.

FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES ADVANCE SLIGHTLY WITH DOMESTIC

Butter was officially quoted in Copenhagen on February 17 at the equivalent of 40.0 cents per pound against 52.0 cents on 92 score in New York. The margin thus continues just equal to the tariff. With New Zealand finest in London quoted at the equivalent of 37.8 cents, the full quantity reported as expected from New Zealand by direct boat was landed in New York during the week. The direct shipment from New Zealand as reported from the branch office of the Department of Agriculture in New York comprised 15,999 boxes or approximately 896,000 pounds. Further arrivals of foreign butter in New York during the week included 500 boxes or 280,000 pounds of New Zealand from London and 100 casks or 11,200 pounds of Danish from Copenhagen. C. I. F. prices on New Zealand are reported from New York at about 40 cents, and with an advancing domestic market some small quantities are still en route from London. A detailed statement of comparative prices in domestic and European markets appears on page 265.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: The British market for American apples as reflected by the Liverpool auction of February 16 was characterized by a slow demand for stock that was not in the best of condition but an active demand and high prices for good condition fruit, according to quotations cabled by Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Practically all of the barreled stock was in unsatisfactory condition. Virginia Yellow Newtowns and New York Rhode Island Greenings were the only exceptions. The condition of the boxed varieties was good. Prices for most barreled stock in general were slightly lower because of the variable condition of much of the fruit. Prices paid for boxed apples, however, were higher.

The demand for American apples in the United Kingdom is being weakened by heavy supplies of Nova Scotian Starks, states Mr. Smith, Starks in good condition are selling at from \$4.62 to \$5.11 per barrel. Lower grade Starks are bringing from \$3.41 to \$4.38 per barrel. The demand for Pacific Northwest Pears is being weakened by the available supplies of Bartlett Pears from South Africa. The Winter Nellis brought from \$3.16 to \$3.41 per box on the Liverpool auction as against \$3.28 to \$3.65 per box last week. Florida grapefruit brought \$6.08 to \$7.30 per case as against \$7.30 to \$8.83 last week. The demand for Spanish oranges is showing some strength because of the fact that only moderate supplies are available. Fruit in good condition is bringing \$4.38 to \$5.84 per half-case of about 110 pounds.

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples at the Hamburg auction on Thursday, February 17, were considerably above Liverpool levels, according to quotations cabled by Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. The demand is active for all high grade fruit and supplies of all varieties are moderate. The market is undersupplied with red dessert varieties, states Mr. Smith. All barreled varieties sold steadily at from \$6.81 to \$8.27 per barrel.

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT PROSPECTS, JANUARY 1: Fruit prospects in Australia for the coming season are varied, according to the Fruit World of Australia quoting the reports of the Directors of Horticulture in the different States. Apples vary from a heavy crop in West Australia to a very light, patchy crop in Victoria. Early reports from Tasmania, the most important apple producing state of Australia indicated a good crop. Late in December, however, the state fruit expert, Mr. Thomas, estimated the crop to be about a 60 per cent crop or 2,100,000 bushels, much below last season. In Victoria, the state second in importance, care will be needed in controlling codlin moth, reports the Superintendent of Horticulture. Prospects in New Zealand are good though not quite up to last year. In Western Australia all the main commercial varieties, Jonathan, Duns, Cleopatra, Granny Smith, Rome Beauty, etc. are carrying heavy crops and the yield is estimated at 50 per cent above last year and 30 per cent above the average production. An estimate received by the Fruit World of Australia places the crop at 700,000 bushels. Early reports from New South Wales indicated a light crop. No information is available concerning the crop of South Australia.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

The pear crop is generally better than the apple crop according to latest reports. The crop in Victoria, the leading state in pear production is reported fairly up to average. New South Wales, probably second in importance reported a light yield early in December. The fruit expert for Tasmania estimated a 90 per cent crop or 250,000 bushels. In New Zealand a good average crop is expected with prospects generally good while the yield in Western Australia is only medium or 30 per cent below average. The apricot crops were generally light in Tasmania and New Zealand but were reported good in Victoria and West Australia. Plums were good in New Zealand and West Australia but were patchy in Victoria and Tasmania.

The naval orange crop of Victoria promised well but changeable weather has caused a lot of dropping of fruit and the crop is now estimated as light to normal, according to the Fruit World of Australia for January 1. Valencias and common seed types promise a heavy crop. In South Australia the navel orange of the Murray Valley is standing up as well as usual. The flowering stage is over but it is yet too early for an estimate of the crop. General opinion, however, indicates a pack of navels and common oranges above that of last season. The citrus trees of New South Wales are reported only medium in spite of a very heavy blossoming.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION: The exports of oranges from the United States show an increasing tendency. In 1926 the exports of oranges from this country were 36 per cent larger than in 1925 and the shipments promise to continue relatively large during the first part of the present year. Canada still takes the major part of the United States orange exports, but last year the exports to the United Kingdom were larger than for any preceding year. The frost damage to the Spanish orange crop will undoubtedly increase the opportunity for American oranges in the British market during the first half of 1927.

Canada is also the leading market for American grapefruit but the exports to the United Kingdom have been increasing rapidly in recent years. The British West Indies and the Union of South Africa promise to afford the principal competition for the future grapefruit market.

Lemons are not exported from the United States in important quantities and in the case of this citrus fruit it is a question of competition of the imported supplies in the domestic market. Italy is the source of the imported lemons but the shipments from that country to the United States have been considerably smaller in recent years than before the war. This decrease is to be accounted for partly by the increase in United States production, which is now somewhat in excess of normal domestic requirements, and the decrease in the production of lemons in Italy. See table on page 241.

In the foreign producing countries the outstanding features to be noted at present are: (1) The tendency toward decreasing production of lemons and oranges in Italy, (2) the serious frost damage which has occurred to the Spanish orange crop in the past two seasons, and (3) the tendency toward increasing the production of oranges and grapefruit in the Union of South Africa and Australia.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Spain

The frosts which visited the Valencia orange growing district of Spain from December 24 to 27, 1926, caused great damage to the 1926-27 crop, the greater portion of which was still on the trees, states Consul Clement S. Edwards, in a report received in the Department of Agriculture dated January 14, 1927. In addition, an unusually violent wind and rain storm broke over this region on Christmas night, uprooting many trees and causing great damage to property. The 1925-26 production of oranges in all of Spain amounted to 1,291,342 short tons of which 90 per cent was produced in the Levante or Valencia district. No estimate has been received as yet on the quality of oranges that will be available for export, but since the district in which the storm damage was suffered produced the bulk of the Spanish crop, it is believed that exports will fall considerably below the levels of the past five seasons.

The most reliable estimates state that the loss suffered in some areas of the Levante was only 30 per cent but in other areas it was as high as 90 per cent of the crop. In order to prevent a repetition of the situation in 1925 when large quantities of damaged oranges were exported, bringing discredit to Spanish fruit in foreign markets, a royal decree was put into effect immediately after the frost, prohibiting the gathering of oranges until January 15, 1927. A second royal decree put into effect on January 7, 1927, authorized the appointment of inspectors in each of the cities of the orange producing area to prevent the shipment of damaged fruit.

At the date of the frost, nearly 2,500,000 cases of oranges had already gone into the export trade. This quantity may be considered as approximately one-fifth of the usual crop, states Consul Edwards. Exports of oranges during the past five seasons averages 9,299,233 cases annually. The shipping season begins in September and ends early in August of the following year. Approximately 95 per cent of the exports are shipped in half cases which contain 240,300 and 504 oranges, depending on the sizes of oranges preferred in different markets.

The distribution of the Spanish Orange crop is practically confined to the continent of Europe, the great bulk of the exports being shipped by water. While there have been comparatively slight variations in the total quantities exported during the past 5 seasons, there has been a tendency for larger quantities to seek a market other than the United Kingdom. Germany and the Netherlands have made outstanding gains as markets for the Spanish product. Belgium has also assumed a more important position in the trade, but there has been some decline in the quantities going to Scandinavian countries. In pre-war years, Russia was an important market for citrus products from both Italy and Spain. So far, however, there has been only a slight recovery of business in that direction.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

CITRUS FRUIT: Production of oranges and lemons by principal districts, Spain, 1923-24 and 1925-26

District	Lemons		Oranges	
	1923-24	1925-26	1923-24	1925-26
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Levant <u>a/</u>	31,668	52,089	1,519,091	2,268,750
Eastern Andalusia. <u>b/</u>	22,623	45,292	<u>b/</u> 98,951	128,397
Western Andalusia.	1,092	1,661	132,953	144,666
Catalonia and Balearic Isles...	4,051	2,774	41,773	26,730
Estremadura.....	1,151	1,357	6,328	8,864
Galicia.....	409	500	758	812
Cantabrica.....	205	194	220	220
Canary Islands	816	764	1,698	4,407
Total	62,039	104,631	1,801,844	2,582,920

Source: Annuario Estadístico de España, 1923-24; Commercial Attache quoting Consejo Agronomico, 1925-26. a/ Includes Valencia and Murcia.

ORANGES: Exports from Spain, 1921-22 to 1925-26

Destination	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Half cases	Half cases	Half cases	Half cases	Half cases
Belgium.....	686,387	712,388	961,402	961,843	979,618
United Kingdom	5,616,342	5,827,569	5,294,463	6,138,239	5,657,868
Denmark	109,090	120,866	164,982	106,533	104,843
France	38,983	50,000	64,538	31,347	16,000
Germany.....	235,536	135,569	1,271,433	2,241,823	1,765,877
Holland.....	911,399	696,535	1,275,918	1,242,315	1,039,623
Ireland.....	174,119	201,338	156,340	142,564	106,418
Norway.....	143,833	172,517	130,600	194,412	135,066
Sweden.....	52,344	48,832	50,612	66,045	64,924
Other countries	5,230	2,215	46,990	32,200	99,837
Total	7,983,263	7,967,829	9,417,278	11,157,321	9,970,074

Source: Counsul Clement S Edwards, Valencia.

Note: Half cases weigh about 110 pounds each.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Italy

The production of citrus fruit in most of the important Italian provinces is on a lower level than in pre-war years. Lemons, the major part of which are produced in Sicily, constitute the principal class of Italian citrus fruit. The lemon production of Sicily as well as other important producing provinces is on a considerably lower level now than ten years ago. The production of oranges has also fallen off in recent years.

The exports of lemons from Italy have averaged considerably less in recent years than before the war. This decrease has been due largely to the falling off in exports to the United States since the United Kingdom has taken only slightly less on the average than before the war, while exports to Germany have been considerably larger during the last few years than in the pre-war period. France has also been taking more Italian lemons in recent years. In 1925 the exports of oranges from Italy were considerably larger than the pre-war average shipments largely because of the increase in the shipments to Germany. Very few oranges are shipped to the United Kingdom from Italy.

LEMONS: Production in six important provinces of Italy,
1914-1925^a

Year	Sicily	Calabria	Campania	Apulia	Liguria	Sardinia	Total
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1914	814,600	31,305	59,745	16,755	13,889	4,850	941,144
1915	855,826	37,478	44,533	15,873	14,991	1,764	970,465
1916	1,072,753	39,903	55,556	16,094	22,046	3,968	1,210,325
1917	562,173	33,730	51,307	8,377	21,605	3,748	681,000
1918	670,639	44,082	56,658	8,157	18,078	4,850	802,474
1919	674,823	38,801	40,565	12,787	12,566	3,968	783,515
1920	638,011	37,699	41,987	12,125	13,669	3,968	747,359
1921	560,950	33,730	54,154	13,889	12,125	2,646	667,694
1922	652,341	39,242	50,926	16,535	3,307	1,934	764,335
1924 ^b	653,884	47,619	37,037	13,669	1,764	1,934	755,957
1925	643,302	47,173	30,203	13,889	^c	1,543	736,115 ^d

Compiled from Notizie Periodiche di Statistica Agraria, 1915-1926.

^a/ These provinces produced approximately 98 per cent of the total national production of citrus fruit for each of the years shown.

^b/ 1923 figures not available at present.

^c/ Province omitted in 1925.

^d/ Does not include Liguria.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

ORANGES: Production in six important provinces of Italy,
1914-1925 a/

Year	Sicily	Calabria	Campania	Apulia	Liguria	Sardinia	Total <u>a/</u>
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1914	432,102	143,079	134,922	25,573	5,291	14,109	555,076
1915	338,627	116,844	123,458	14,109	3,968	15,432	612,438
1916	283,512	100,530	151,015	14,991	4,409	11,905	566,362
1917	389,332	93,475	98,105	8,598	3,748	12,787	506,045
1918	348,768	101,412	145,283	7,275	2,425	14,109	619,272
1919	369,932	153,661	71,209	12,787	3,307	11,464	622,350
1920	317,903	147,047	83,775	11,905	3,968	12,125	576,723
1921	323,415	160,274	101,191	13,889	3,086	13,228	615,033
1922	317,462	185,186	124,780	14,991	3,307	13,669	659,135
1924b/	302,030	167,991	77,381	10,141	1,323	11,905	570,771
1925	327,163	166,668	66,358	9,921	<u>c/</u>	12,125	<u>c/</u> 582,255

Compiled from Notizie Periodiche di Statistica Agraria, 1915-1926.

a/ These provinces produced approximately 98 per cent of the total national production of citrus fruit for the years shown. b/ 1923 figures not available at present. c/ Province omitted in 1925. d/ Does not include Liguria.

MANDARINES: Production in six important provinces of Italy,
1914-1925 a/

Year	Sicily	Calabria	Campania	Apulia	Liguria	Sardinia	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1914	29,101	2,866	22,266		2,205	3,086	59,524
1915	40,124	3,748	19,180	220	2,866	1,764	67,902
1916	18,739	5,071	23,810	441	2,646	1,934	52,691
1917	33,951	3,748	14,330	441	2,646	2,205	57,311
1918	22,046	2,527	20,503	441	2,205	2,646	50,368
1919	26,235	3,748	12,566	441	2,425	2,205	47,620
1920	27,778	4,189	14,771	441	2,646	3,086	52,911
1921	25,794	4,189	13,889	441	1,984	2,425	48,722
1922	29,101	4,630	18,298	441	1,102	2,205	55,777
1924b/	37,478	8,377	10,362	220	661	2,205	59,303
1925	35,053	11,023	11,243		<u>c/</u>	2,205	<u>d/</u> 59,524

Compiled from Notizie Periodiche di statistica Agraria, 1915-1926. a/ These provinces produced approximately 98 per cent of the total national citrus fruit production. b/ 1923 figures not available. c/ Province omitted in 1925. d/ Does not include Apulia and Liguria.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D.

CITRUS FRUITS: Exports from Italy by principal countries,
average 1909-13, annual 1923-25.

Product and country	Average 1909-13	1923	1924	1925
	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>	<u>boxes</u>
<u>ORANGES AND MANDARINS:</u>				
	<u>a/</u>			
Austria.....	1,561,980	240,925	401,720	591,568
Czechoslovakia.....	---	104,388	134,900	176,892
Hungary.....	---	1,202	51,890	215,385
Yugoslavia.....	---	72,165	78,938	88,095
France.....	23,703	627,670	173,910	95,222
Germany.....	529,020	422,320	1,517,080	1,785,358
Great Britain.....	163,638	c/ 62,145	58,850	52,402
Russia.....	344,558	b/	b/	b/
Switzerland.....	86,493	293,823	296,502	260,458
United States.....	33,773	7,410	6,470	4,643
Other countries.....	258,135	201,268	364,688	333,805
Total.....	3,001,300	2,033,313	3,084,943	3,603,832
<u>LEMONS:</u>				
	<u>a/</u>			
Austria.....	1,177,972	143,953	207,623	279,363
Czechoslovakia.....	---	141,688	235,455	213,272
Hungary.....	---	33,478	93,105	111,465
Yugoslavia.....	---	70,055	72,395	92,020
France.....	76,422	256,295	295,212	223,862
Germany.....	849,615	538,642	999,248	1,393,902
Great Britain.....	1,314,020	c/ 583,100	1,009,762	1,127,078
Russia.....	524,158	4,375	39,328	62,173
Switzerland.....	73,660	124,690	176,942	182,930
Turkey in Europe.....	155,205	137,752	111,862	143,820
United States.....	2,086,628	1,076,992	527,118	1,249,530
Other countries.....	516,115	407,015	626,585	847,428
Total.....	6,673,800	3,523,035	4,394,635	5,926,848

a/ Austria-Hungary.

b/ Included in "Other countries".

c/ Includes exports to Ireland.

1909-13 figures compiled from "Movimento Commerciale del Regno d'Italia";
1923-25 from "Statistica del commercio speciale di Importazione e di Esportazione".

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

LEMONS: Exports from Italy by months, 1924 - 1926

Date	Total	United Kingdom	Germany	United States
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1924				
January.....	26,724	6,850	7,395	740
February.....	27,624	7,634	5,956	2,188
March.....	31,434	9,290	7,434	1,333
April.....	35,512	9,070	8,690	1,623
May.....	44,029	9,431	9,621	9,928
June.....	54,311	12,137	11,425	10,525
July.....	29,581	6,551	6,023	5,572
August.....	18,318	5,283	3,631	1,988
September....	16,022	3,179	3,180	2,274
October.....	15,159	2,844	4,313	699
November.....	47,459	8,172	13,874	6,835
December.....	41,364	8,604	6,577	2,777
Total....	327,537	89,045	88,119	46,432
1925				
January.....	46,270	11,605	10,064	6,856
February.....	32,638	7,820	4,754	7,753
March.....	39,054	9,952	6,782	8,439
April.....	59,926	11,631	15,014	12,625
May.....	72,713	15,057	15,089	25,676
June.....	80,932	15,447	24,332	21,754
July.....	39,491	5,119	11,008	9,670
August.....	24,952	2,858	8,112	2,040
September....	20,003	2,739	3,336	3,601
October.....	25,137	3,538	5,166	5,706
November.....	45,587	7,650	11,577	5,212
December.....	35,750	5,973	7,705	857
Total....	522,653	99,389	122,919	110,189
1926				
January.....	36,107	6,743	5,519	3,376
February.....	28,372	5,253	4,901	2,089
March.....	45,267	8,933	9,870	6,069
April.....	37,118	7,506	8,365	5,557
May.....	53,873	13,268	12,793	12,960
June.....	56,885	10,203	15,906	12,321
July.....	34,862	5,955	11,281	3,930
August.....	33,690	5,535	7,984	6,221
September....	41,352	11,325	7,665	7,412
October.....	40,263	12,106	8,318	7,031

Source: "Statistica del Commercio Speciale di Importazione e di Esportazione."

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Italian exports of by-products

Italian exports of important citrus by-products have been larger since the war than before, with the exception of citrate of lime. All three of the products shown below, however, have been increasing in recent years. The United States, Great Britain, Germany and France are the leading markets. The amount of fruit devoted to by-products varies rather closely with the prevailing price of fresh fruit. High fruit prices result in fewer culls for manufacture, while lower prices increase the amount of fruit classed as culls.

CITRUS OILS, ACID AND CITRATE OF LIME: Exports from Italy by principal countries, average 1909-13, annual 1923-25.

Product and country	Average 1909-13	1923	1924	1925
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
CITRUS OILS:				
Austria.....	137,545 ^{a/}	8,133	10,498	7,707
Czechoslovakia.....	---	3,929	11,374	10,392
France.....	194,078	385,869	398,373	437,443
Germany.....	87,816	148,910	240,504	232,740
Great Britain.....	293,831 ^{b/}	606,527	626,995	573,765
Netherlands.....	12,555	50,633	82,106	68,243
Australia.....	36,839	60,746	86,226	44,226
Argentina.....	23,159	50,752	19,138	18,234
United States.....	550,372	566,384	665,862	705,142
Other countries.....	69,881	153,007	162,912	202,571
Total.....	1,406,076	2,024,890	2,301,988	2,380,463
CITRIC ACID:				
France.....	5,952	430,779	285,275	600,313
Germany.....	16,975	151,676	541,229	1,140,219
Great Britain.....	10,803	^{b/} 456,573	528,002	704,149
Netherlands.....	32,628	89,948	206,130	417,110
Argentina.....	4,630	256,615	511,688	582,896
United States.....	1,764	662,482	805,781	754,194
Other countries.....	30,864	884,706	1,378,096	1,922,852
Total.....	103,616	2,932,779	4,256,201	6,121,735
CITRATE OF LIME:				
France.....	2,758,616	1,656,316	2,009,052	2,265,447
Germany.....	478,839	404,765	378,309	---
Great Britain.....	2,786,394 ^{b/}	2,806,456	3,474,670	4,418,018
United States.....	4,520,091	1,943,355	2,458,350	3,628,331
Other countries.....	1,933,434	220	2,425	1,323
Total.....	12,477,375	6,811,112	8,322,806	10,313,119

a/ Austria-Hungary; whole territory roughly approximated what is now Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia. b/ Includes exports to Ireland. 1909-13 figures compiled from "Movimento Commerciale del Regno d'Italia"; 1923-25 from "Statistica del commercio speciale di Importazione e di Esportazione".

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

France

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in France, 1914-1924

Year	Limes (Citrons)	Lemons (Cedrats)	Mandarines	Oranges
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1914	390	21	354	1,014
1915	344	1,323	381	917
1916	621	1,543	395	1,213
1917	223	1,764	340	571
1918	240	183	562	1,499
1919	269	397	595	1,294
1920	467	1,014	728	1,246
1921	1,193	4,409	1,440	2,793
1922	1,442	5,511	1,616	2,619
1923	1,041	4,409	1,380	2,388
1924	937	2,646	392	2,634

Compiled from Statistique Agricole Annuelle, France, 1914-1924.

Algeria

CITRUS FRUIT: Area and production of oranges, mandarines, lemons, citrons, etc., in Algeria, 1921-22 and 1922-23

Season and district	Oranges		Mandarines		Lemons, Citron, etc.	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1921-22						
Alger	5,481	39,412,296	5,063	53,162,606	1,636	8,786,433
Oran	2,090	15,146,704	1,171	9,084,275	353	2,445,342
Constantine.	1,737	9,116,021	902	8,973,163	902	8,127,258
Total	9,308	63,675,021	7,136	71,220,044	2,891	19,359,033
1922-23						
Alger	5,636	40,649,738	5,199	57,495,307	1,614	7,535,326
Oran	2,165	16,437,498	1,174	9,566,641	257	2,435,201
Constantine.	2,454	18,046,856	1,443	14,318,436	1,045	10,689,885
Total ...	10,255	75,134,092	7,816	81,380,384	2,916	20,660,412

Compiled from Statistique Generale de l'Algerie, 1922-23.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Palestine

The 1926-27 orange crop in Palestine is estimated by the Palestine Department of Agriculture and Forests at about 2,500,000 cases as compared with 1,511,000 cases in 1925-26, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul O. S. Heizer at Jerusalem. During 1926, orange exports from Palestine represented approximately 40 per cent of the total exports of all commodities.

The orange acreage of Palestine is being increased steadily, states Consul Heizer. More than 8,000 acres of orange trees are now in full bearing. It seems to be the consensus of opinion that orange growing is the most profitable business for those farmers who have sufficient capital to purchase land for orange groves and who can afford to wait six years until the trees begin profitable bearing. The region extending along the seacoast north and south of Jaffa seems to be ideal for orange cultivation as far as climate and soil are concerned. The Jaffa orange is famous for its sweetness and general excellent quality. The finest and best fruits go to the English market. The large and thick-skinned fruits are especially popular in Constantinople. Average grades go to Egypt and other Eastern Mediterranean markets. Before the war considerable quantities were exported from Jaffa to the Black Sea ports of Russia.

The profits that have been obtained in orange growing in Palestine are due more to the exceptionally favorable conditions of climate and soil than to skill in cultivation and management, states Consul Heizer. Despite the importance of the orange industry, operations in general are conducted in a most haphazard fashion. No systematic effort has been made toward determining the most profitable distance of planting, quantities of irrigation water needed, or toward adopting the latest methods of cultivation, fertilizing, etc. While orange planting has received a great stimulus in Palestine by the opening of trade with Eastern Europe, grapefruit is also being grown in increasing quantities to meet the demand for that fruit on the part of American tourists in Palestine and Egypt.

ORANGES: Production, Palestine, 1920-21 to 1926-27

Season October-May	Quantity
	<u>Cases</u>
1920-21	830,959
1921-22	1,234,251
1922-23	1,365,543
1923-24	1,589,331
1924-25	2,146,457
1925-26	1,511,000
1926-27 (estimate)	2,500,000

Source: Consul O. S. Heizer at Jerusalem.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Tunis

CITRUS FRUIT: Number of trees and production, oranges and citron,
Tunis, 1916-1922

Year	Oranges		Lemons, Citron, etc.	
	Trees	Production	Trees	Production
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1916	61,000	2,645,520	50,000	2,645,520
1917	61,000	3,086,440	50,000	2,425,060
1918	61,000	2,976,210	50,000	2,645,520
1919	63,000	3,196,670	51,000	2,755,750
1920	64,500	3,086,440	51,500	2,425,060
1921	66,000	3,350,992	52,000	2,865,980
1922	66,900	3,042,348	52,000	2,425,060

Compiled from Statistique Generale de la Tunisie, 1922.

Union of South Africa

CITRUS FRUIT: Orchards in the Union of South Africa, the fruit
of which is grown for export, census of 1925

Age	Oranges	Tangerines <u>a/</u>	Grapefruit
	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Trees</u>	<u>Trees</u>
1 - 3 years	1,502,454	14,681	34,145
4 - 6 years	545,253	5,481	8,551
7 years or over	510,606	19,629	9,629
Total	2,558,313	39,791	52,325

Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics. a/ Tight skinned varieties only.

CITRUS FRUIT: Shipments from Union of South Africa,
1921 - 1925

Year	Lemons	Oranges	Tangerines	Grapefruit
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1921	--	217,746	22,236	2,820
1922	74	282,585	38,102	9,639
1923	43	356,087	41,103	13,474
1924	66	445,917	57,518	19,128
1925	4	676,368	67,500	25,287

Unofficial trade source.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Australia and New Zealand

CITRUS FRUIT: Production of lemons and oranges, Australia and New Zealand, 1919-20 to 1925-26

Year	Australia		New Zealand	
	Lemons	Oranges	Lemons	Oranges
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1919-20.....	436,920	2,263,169	4,884	2,534
1920-21.....	464,572	2,582,867	7,500	2,339
1921-22.....	516,184	2,863,614	10,965	3,439
1922-23.....	463,951	2,898,759	10,998	3,738
1923-24.....	452,679	2,820,858	13,844	2,623
1924-25.....			20,735	3,540
1925-26.....			22,369	5,649

Australia: Production Bulletin, 1919-20 to 1923-24.

New Zealand: Agricultural and Pastoral production, 1920-21 to 1925-26

Isle of Pines and Porto Rico

GRAPEFRUIT: Shipments from Isle of Pines and Porto Rico, crop years 1922-23 to 1926-27

Year <u>a/</u>	From Isle of Pines	From Porto Rico
	<u>Crates of 70 lbs.</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
1922-23.....	250,000	461,379
1923-24.....	190,000	667,248
1924-25.....	250,000	581,131
1925-26.....	220,000	809,038
1926-27.....	285,000 <u>b/</u>	690,000 <u>b/</u>

Isle of Pines data from Consular reports. Porto Rican data, 1922-23 to 1924-25 from Annual Report, Governor of Porto Rico; 1925-26 from Trade Commissioner McGowan; 1926-27, Estimate given by Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station.

a/ August 1 to July 30

b/ Preliminary.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

United States

Canada continues to lead as an export market for American citrus fruit. United States exports of oranges and lemons to that country during 1926 were larger than for any other year in the period 1922 to 1926. A slight decline is noted for grapefruit. The most outstanding feature of the table below, however, is the increased exports of oranges and grapefruit to the United Kingdom. While the quantities involved are still a small part of the total exported, the rate of increase in the last 3 years is noteworthy, and all indications point to still larger figures being recorded for 1927. The damage by frost suffered by the Spanish orange crop this season has intensified interest in the American crop during months in which the British market is usually dominated by the Spanish product. A larger British interest in grapefruit has been growing as familiarity with the fruit increases. On page 251, total American exports for the same years are presented by months. It is interesting to note that, in all three kinds of fruit, the seasonal aspect of the trade is not as evident in 1926 as in the preceding 4 years, there being a smaller percentage of variation in the monthly quantities exported.

CITRUS FRUIT: U. S. exports by countries,
1922-1926

Commodity and country to which exported	Year ending December 31				
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
ORANGES:	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>	1,000 <u>boxes</u>
United Kingdom.....	6	46	115	31	234
Canada.....	1,302	2,122	2,267	1,830	2,273
Other countries.....	74	126	182	120	185
Total.....	1,382	2,294	2,564	1,981	2,692
GRAPEFRUIT:					
United Kingdom.....	10	15	48	141	158
Canada.....	207	255	249	283	228
Other countries.....	7	11	16	23	25
Total.....	224	281	313	447	411
LEMONS:					
United Kingdom.....	a/	2	a/	a/	1
Canada.....	142	144	188	127	243
Other countries.....	32	36	40	35	52
Total.....	174	182	228	162	296

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1922-1925,
and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1926

a/ Less than 500 boxes.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

CITRUS FRUIT: Exports from the United States, by
months, 1922-1926

Commodity and month	Year ending December 31				
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
ORANGES:	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
January....	151,457	171,349	172,238	221,301	170,583
February...	115,452	172,950	227,379	139,557	189,462
March.....	170,732	232,883	244,582	238,582	278,374
April.....	174,809	192,804	300,418	192,943	265,043
May.....	111,127	259,501	263,504	195,974	278,070
June.....	104,043	215,441	334,782	186,117	253,633
July.....	70,513	205,896	203,845	142,255	219,325
August.....	61,542	154,855	164,323	127,339	235,646
September...	48,478	117,427	129,312	76,142	205,339
October....	73,455	113,346	116,455	55,037	128,027
November...	85,835	89,848	140,036	113,426	147,712
December...	214,460	367,533	251,669	291,007	320,770
Total...	1,331,905	2,293,833	2,564,043	1,980,680	2,692,489
LEMONS:					
January....	17,191	14,057	13,364	10,112	14,053
February ..	21,925	17,170	19,183	10,100	13,033
March.....	17,325	17,609	26,088	15,158	22,053
April.....	21,076	13,432	29,213	20,844	31,718
May.....	17,269	21,467	30,309	20,790	37,335
June.....	20,127	16,522	27,310	13,399	28,950
July.....	13,530	11,099	26,031	17,236	32,298
August.....	11,043	13,018	11,204	11,526	24,617
September...	6,863	6,366	9,465	4,534	15,934
October....	9,285	16,059	13,437	9,261	20,941
November...	7,752	17,384	9,696	13,864	22,057
December...	10,102	17,779	12,694	14,825	33,202
Total...	173,993	181,972	228,494	161,649	296,296
GRAPEFRUIT:					
January....	26,230	21,488	23,845	36,461	33,295
February..	21,771	27,615	33,438	58,896	33,759
March.....	30,771	33,018	40,966	74,167	55,932
April.....	36,267	23,954	36,782	67,648	43,817
May.....	15,034	49,434	23,855	44,246	36,212
June.....	10,106	12,927	28,364	25,235	30,511
July.....	15,817	16,302	16,017	16,351	39,478
August....	2,653	9,570	9,835	11,713	14,872
September..	5,254	11,145	6,722	9,721	19,137
b October....	17,425	26,539	17,391	28,443	14,468
November...	18,170	25,205	42,202	31,206	43,839
December...	24,369	24,199	28,116	42,289	35,842
Total	225,917	281,406	312,583	446,881	411,162

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and
official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1923-1926.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

ORANGES: United States exports to the United Kingdom, 1924-26

Month	1924	1925	1926
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
January.....	4,753	4,804	75
February.....	3,617	1,022	13,042
March.....	8,999	3,366	17,772
April.....	14,668	4,519	15,689
May.....	5,183	3,310	22,622
June.....	19,305	5,840	36,191
July.....	4,800	4,946	27,183
August.....	16,074	2	11,022
September.....	8,188	2,839	73,574
October.....	17,492	21	0
November.....	1,518	89	9,508
December.....	10,041	569	7,102
Total.....	114,638	31,327	233,785

Source: Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

GRAPEFRUIT: United States exports to the United Kingdom, 1924-26

Month	1924	1925	1926
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
January.....	609	5,650	7,682
February.....	1,860	21,913	18,242
March.....	7,721	25,458	16,536
April.....	7,001	24,383	18,134
May.....	3,026	17,123	12,569
June.....	6,505	6,525	16,169
July.....	3,028	5,502	28,469
August.....	620	4,410	5,106
September.....	783	5,945	8,517
October.....	5,669	5,907	4,814
November.....	6,700	6,420	14,221
December.....	4,198	12,064	7,121
Total.....	47,720	141,300	157,580

Source: Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in Florida and California, 1922-23 to 1926-27.

Year	Florida		California		
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Oranges a/	Grapefruit a/	Lemons
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
1922-23....	b/ 9,700	b/ 7,200	21,631	474	3,492
1923-24....	b/ 12,400	b/ 8,000	23,767	294	6,840
1924-25....	b/ 11,000	b/ 8,200	18,248	665	5,125
1925-26....	9,100	7,300	24,623	890	7,136
1926-27c/..	9,900	6,900	24,412	1,016	7,200

Crops and Markets Supplement, December, 1926.

a/ Includes also producing areas of minor importance outside of Florida.

b/ Estimated shipments, no production figures available. In 1925 and 1926 shipments amounted to 90 per cent of the total production.

c/ Preliminary estimate on basis of conditions on December 1,

Canada

One of the few outstanding points in Canadian imports of citrus fruit over the period 1922-1926 was the increase in the value of the oranges imported from Japan. Some effort is being made to develop that trade, but oranges from that source represent only a small fraction of total imports of oranges into Canada. The marketing situation in Canada is similar to that found in the United States, and the methods employed to distribute the product in this country very generally have been extended to Canada.

The 1926 figures indicate that Italy supplies about 34 per cent of the lemons imported into Canada, the bulk of the remainder coming from the United States. There is no great annual variation, however, in the total quantities imported. Figures for grapefruit also indicate only slight variations, with a tendency toward increased imports. Supplies from the United States continue to predominate, with Jamaica as the most important competitor. See table, page 254

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

CITRUS FRUIT: Canadian imports, by countries, 1922-1926

Commodity and country from which imported	Year ending March 31					
	Value ^{a/}					Quantity
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1926
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 boxes
ORANGES:						
United States.....	6,335	5,395	5,530	6,196	7,087	1,617
Japan.....	194	222	276	167	221	81
Italy.....	16	35	14	9	7	3
United Kingdom.....	8	111	19	11	25	5
Other countries.....	41	78	33	27	66	24
Total.....	6,594	5,841	5,872	6,410	7,406	1,730
LEMONS:						
United States.....	1,157	885	725	732	929	211
Italy.....	232	529	416	313	395	128
United Kingdom.....	4	57	15	12	11	3
Other countries.....	2	1	1	2	11	4
Total.....	1,445	1,472	1,157	1,059	1,346	346
	Quantity					Value
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	dollars
GRAPEFRUIT:						
United States.....	13,707	16,098	17,985	20,197	17,652	878
Jamaica.....	1,000	673	431	482	844	37
Other countries.....	280	520	586	229	159	10
Total.....	14,987	17,291	19,002	20,908	18,655	925

Compiled from Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, March 1924 and 1926.
^{a/} Prior to 1926, Canadian imports of oranges and lemons were reported by value only.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is the largest importer of citrus fruit in the world, and from the point of view of the United States export trade is second only to Canada in importance. The principal sources of oranges imported into the British market are Spain and Palestine, while the major part of the lemons come from Italy. Grapefruit is obtained principally from Florida, the West Indies and the Union of South Africa.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Oranges

Imports of oranges into the United Kingdom during 1926 amounted to 12,750,000 boxes of 70 pounds each as compared with 12,366,000 boxes in 1925 and an annual average of 9,059,000 boxes during the fifteen years ending with 1913. By far the greater quantity of the oranges consumed in the United Kingdom come from countries outside of the Empire and of these Spain is the most important, supplying over four-fifths of the total imports. The next most important source of supply is Palestine, which in recent years has been supplying slightly more than one-tenth of the total. South Africa, from which constantly increasing supplies are being imported annually, stands next in importance with slightly more than 668,000 boxes in 1925, the latest year for which statistics are available. Imports from the United States are relatively small.

The main Spanish and Palestine supply reaches the United Kingdom between December and March. South Africa sends its oranges during the months of the year when oranges from Spain, Palestine and other countries of the Northern Hemisphere are not on the market in important quantities. The same is true of Australia. South Africa sends two varieties, the Washington Navel and the Valencia Late. The Washington Navels reach the British market in June, July and August and the Valencia Late in September, October and November. The supplies received from the United States would normally arrive in the United Kingdom during the winter, when they would be exposed to Spanish competition. Owing to this fact, American shippers use the British market mainly between March and July.

Lemons

British imports of raw lemons during the five years 1921-25 averaged 1,550,000 boxes of 74 pounds each annually. Practically the whole of the British supplies come from countries outside of the Empire, of which Italy is much the most important, supplying over four-fifths of the total importations. Spain supplies most of the balance. The imports of lemons into the United Kingdom amounted to about 1,990,000 boxes in 1926, which was practically the same as the 1925 figure.

Grapefruit

Grapefruit first appeared as a separate item in the United Kingdom trade statistics in 1920 when a total of 21,974 boxes of 70 pounds each was imported. The United States that year supplied 58.3 per cent of the total. British imports in 1925, the latest year for which detailed statistics are available, amounted to 268,188 boxes of which 74.6 per cent was credited to the United States. Grapefruit for the British market is drawn principally from the United States, South Africa and the British West Indies. In each of these cases the trade has grown rapidly in the past six years but the increase in the proportion supplied by the United States has been by far the greatest. British trade statistics indicate that

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

three-quarters of the grapefruit imports are now supplied by the United States. Some of these imports, however, consist of fruit from the Isle of Pines shipped via New York.

Exports of American grapefruit to the United Kingdom during 1926 amounted to the record figure of 157,580 boxes as compared with 141,300 boxes in 1925. The steady demand for American grapefruit in the British market during the past year indicates that the American product has firmly established itself in the dietary habits of the consuming population. While the bulk of the American exports is shipped during the six months February-July, exports are maintained on a substantial level throughout the year. South African and West Indian supplies in the British market are, in a sense, complementary to each other. Thus South African grapefruit is available principally from June to September and West Indian supplies largely from December to April.

GRAPEFRUIT: Monthly average wholesale prices in Covent Garden (Dollars per box)

Month	Florida		Jamaica	
	Blue Goose			
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January.....	5.50- 6.10	6.33- 7.42	4.14- 4.67	4.09- 4.67
February.....	6.29- 6.80	6.84- 8.36	4.30- 5.37	5.93- 7.21
March.....	5.94- 6.63	7.91- 9.73	4.30- 4.78	5.60- 6.81
April.....	5.15- 6.59	8.52-10.65	4.32- 4.80	5.27- 6.49
May.....	8.04-10.01	9.33-12.33	5.89- 7.13	6.08- 7.30
June.....	8.51-10.94	10.95-14.60	7.29- 8.51	6.45- 7.91
July.....	8.99-11.42	10.95-14.60	7.29- 9.47	7.20- 9.48
August.....	10.52- 9.08	10.95-14.60	7.29- 9.71	7.30- 9.43
September.....	-	-	8.03-10.00	5.50- 6.08
October.....	-	5.78- 9.73	5.35- 6.34	4.14- 4.74
November.....	7.00- 7.72	7.15- 8.52	3.88- 4.65	3.77- 4.38
December.....	7.03- 7.57	6.33- 7.60	3.88- 4.66	3.89- 4.87
	Cuban		Cape	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
January.....	4.78- 5.38	4.45- 5.23	-	-
February.....	4.77- 5.37	6.54- 7.45	-	-
March.....	4.54- 5.37	7.18- 7.91	-	-
April.....	4.32- 5.39	8.21- 8.67	-	-
May.....	6.31- 7.52	8.11- 9.33	-	-
June.....	6.08- 7.29	7.30- 9.73	-	-
July.....	-	7.30- 9.73	6.96- 7.29	-
August.....	-	7.30- 9.25	6.07- 7.29	5.66- 7.45
September.....	9.53-11.11	6.81- 7.91	5.88- 6.97	3.65- 4.87
October.....	6.42- 7.02	5.17- 6.24	5.08- 6.05	3.47- 4.56
November.....	4.75- 5.94	5.20- 5.78	3.63- 4.85	-
December.....	4.75- 5.94	5.05- 6.69	-	-

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

CITRUS FRUIT: Trade of the United Kingdom, 1921 - 1925

Commodity exporting country	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
ORANGES a/					
Spain	8,335,243	9,799,602	10,358,896	9,833,363	9,616,061
Italy	164,810	106,725	101,136	89,722	92,614
United States	45,749	6,066	47,001	127,608	45,040
Others (foreign) ..	43,737	48,457	96,906	124,952	217,133
Total (foreign)	8,589,539	9,960,850	10,603,939	10,175,645	9,970,848
Palestine	392,706	755,731	1,104,718	1,288,030	1,560,256
South Africa	218,983	275,823	334,050	432,766	668,313
Australia	2,737	37,787	36,200	19,994	33,032
British West Indies	112,690	102,894	116,691	96,128	112,134
Other British W.I.	55,506	39,400	6,435	18,810	21,179
Total (British)	782,622	1,211,635	1,598,094	1,855,728	2,394,914
Grand total	9,372,161	11,172,485	12,202,033	12,031,373	12,365,762
Reexports ..	131,718	164,357	263,094	447,930	345,053
Retained ...	9,240,383	11,008,128	11,938,939	11,583,443	12,020,709
GRAPEFRUIT a/					
United States	17,923	30,690	45,106	93,690	200,072
Others (foreign) ..	4,931	800	4,418	4,018	17,354
Total (foreign)	22,854	31,490	49,524	97,708	217,426
South Africa	2,440	10,216	12,509	15,768	21,836
British West Indies	8,770	8,854	17,036	15,787	28,171
Others (British) ..	254	---	1,170	925	755
Total (British)	11,464	19,070	30,715	32,480	50,762
Grand Total	34,318	50,560	80,239	130,188	268,188
Reexports ..	1,326	2,512	2,837	5,579	10,194
Retained ...	32,992	48,048	77,404	124,609	257,994
LEMONS a/					
Spain	265,042	283,087	356,923	253,951	605,594
Italy	843,202	973,337	1,000,294	1,502,289	1,294,246
Others (foreign) ..	108,649	51,476	62,068	69,031	62,245
Total (foreign)	1,216,893	1,307,900	1,419,285	1,825,271	1,962,085
Total (British)	4,616	7,189	1,082	2,299	2,832
Grand total	1,221,509	1,315,089	1,420,367	1,827,570	1,964,917
Reexports ..	5,200	22,210	28,666	49,621	74,504
Retained ...	1,216,309	1,292,879	1,391,701	1,777,949	1,890,413

Source: Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.

a/ Converted from cwts. to boxes of 70 pounds for oranges and grapefruit and boxes of 74 pounds for lemons.

THE CITRUS FRUIT SITUATION, CONT'D

Germany

ORANGES AND LEMONS: Imports into Germany by months, 1925 and 1926

Month	Oranges		Lemons	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>	<u>Boxes</u>
January.....	1,046,660	945,150	97,643	75,108
February.....	1,562,429	1,154,836	73,851	94,586
March.....	1,373,542	1,317,003	78,088	143,704
April.....	925,539	820,764	158,541	144,074
May.....	739,770	602,203	144,699	152,722
June.....	118,217	149,456	310,309	192,268
July.....	45,116	72,865	183,181	190,841
August.....	26,118	10,163	146,844	144,750
September.....	6,787	2,110	56,053	71,950
October.....	6,129	6,737	48,504	93,418
November.....	28,518	30,597	95,638	132,008
December.....	697,577	877,000	138,029	179,000
Total.....	6,576,402	5,988,884	1,531,380	1,614,429

By cable from the American agricultural commissioner at Berlin.

TOBACCO: Production in specified countries, average 1909-13, annual
1924 to 1926

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
United States.....	996,087	1,251,343	1,376,628	1,323,388	96.1
Total, 15 countries previous- ly reported.....	462,094	845,789	737,748	632,573	85.7
New estimates received -					
Poland.....	8,725	1,397	1,875	b/ 5,071	270.5
Greece (revised).....	a/ 58,987	75,469	129,245	b/122,080	94.5
Palestine.....	---	c/ 3,457	c/ 1,270	b/c/1,224	96.4
Sumatra East Coast.....	46,278	40,044	39,593	40,565	102.5
Total, 19 countries.....	1,572,171	2,214,042	2,285,089	2,123,677	92.9
Estimated world total ex- clusive of India and China d/.....	2,671,000	3,279,548	3,280,502	---	---

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

a/ One year only.

b/ Unofficial.

c/ Not included in total as there is no estimate available for the pre-war period.

d/ No reliable production statistics available for India and China.

BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-13, annual 1925-1927

Crop and Country	Average 1909-13	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
WINTER WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Total North America (2)	29,435	32,063	40,807	42,631	104.5
Europe, 8 countries previously reported and unchanged a/	33,395	31,185	31,050	32,013	103.1
Yugoslavia.....	3,982	4,248	4,178	4,267	102.1
Total Europe, 9 countries ..	37,377	35,433	35,228	36,280	103.0
North Africa, 2 countries previously reported and unchanged	3,010	4,052	4,240	3,227	76.1
Algeria	3,521	3,407	3,562	3,336	93.7
Total North Africa (3)	6,531	7,459	7,802	6,563	84.1
India 1st estimate	28,588	31,646	29,151	30,472	104.5
Total, 15 countries	101,931	106,601	112,988	115,946	102.6
Ukraine	6,140	6,189	7,612	9,500	124.8
Total above and Ukraine	108,071	112,790	120,600	125,446	104.0
Estimated world total winter and spring excluding Russia	204,200	221,300	232,000		
RYE					
North America (2)	2,353	4,826	4,250	4,140	97.4
Europe, 7 countries previously reporting & unchanged b/	18,621	15,909	15,599	15,192	97.4
Yugoslavia	732	419	499	422	84.6
Europe, 8 countries	19,353	16,328	16,098	15,614	97.0
Total, 10 countries	21,706	21,154	20,348	19,754	97.1
Ukraine	9,253	12,503	14,135	12,594	89.1
Total above and Ukraine	30,959	33,657	34,483	32,348	93.8
Estimated world total excluding Russia	48,300	46,600	45,500		

a/ France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Prussia, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia and Finland.

b/ France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Prussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Finland.

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926

Commodity and Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT					
Total North America (3)	898,708	1,136,882	1,097,245	1,248,818	113.8
Total Europe (26)	1,346,377	1,052,006	1,400,098	1,229,710	87.8
Total Africa (4)	92,047	85,183	104,558	90,832	86.9
Asia, 2 countries reported and unchanged	376,929	387,607	360,538	353,366	98.0
Chosen, revised	6,898	10,289	10,509	10,251	97.5
Total, Asia (3)	383,827	397,896	371,047	363,617	98.0
Total Northern Hemisphere (36)	2,720,959	2,671,967	2,972,948	2,932,977	98.7
Total Southern Hemisphere (3)	243,590	362,841	306,922	394,851	128.6
Total 39 countries	2,964,549	3,034,808	3,279,870	3,327,828	101.5
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China	3,041,000	3,145,000	3,400,000	3,441,000	101.2
BARLEY					
Total North America (2)	230,087	270,382	329,222	294,833	89.6
Total Europe (26)	693,698	569,800	687,604	686,373	99.8
Total Africa (4)	103,667	85,264	103,570	68,135	65.8
Japan, unchanged	89,531	75,024	91,471	77,181	84.4
Chosen, revised	32,243	37,074	40,363	36,560	90.6
Total Asia (2)	121,774	112,098	131,834	113,741	86.3
Total Northern Hemisphere (34)	1,149,226	1,037,544	1,252,230	1,163,082	92.9
Argentina	4,395	6,974	17,054	19,337	113.4
Total, 35 countries	1,153,621	1,044,518	1,269,284	1,182,419	93.2
RYE					
Total North America (2)	38,187	79,217	60,144	51,834	86.2
Total Europe (24)	976,496	649,933	938,097	751,889	80.2
Total Northern Hemisphere (26)	1,014,683	729,150	998,241	803,723	80.5
Argentina	640	1,457	4,733	3,346	70.7
Total, 37 countries	1,015,323	730,607	1,002,974	807,069	80.5
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China	1,025,000	740,000	1,014,000	817,000	80.6
OATS					
Total North America (2)	1,495,097	1,908,505	2,000,934	1,658,337	82.9
Total Europe (26)	1,865,558	1,578,787	1,732,968	1,890,685	109.1
Total Africa (3)	17,631	11,810	19,489	11,817	60.6
Japan	4,928	9,933	10,744	10,764	100.2
Total Northern Hemisphere (32)	3,383,214	3,509,035	3,764,135	3,571,603	94.9
Argentina	54,256	53,456	80,433	71,719	89.2
Total, 33 countries	3,437,470	3,562,491	3,844,568	3,643,322	94.8
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China	3,581,000	3,679,000	3,965,000		

Continued -

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926, Cont'd

Commodity and Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
CORN					
North America (3).....	2,853,023	2,427,759	3,000,851	2,727,405	90.5
Total Europe (10).....	556,928	567,333	604,109	642,341	106.4
Total Africa (4).....	68,599	71,917	71,435	80,755	99.2
Total Northern Hemisphere (17)	3,483,550	3,067,094	3,656,395	3,451,001	93.6
Java and Madura.....	---	66,761	61,580	79,741	129.5
Total, 18 countries.....	a/ 3,483,550	3,133,855	3,717,975	3,530,742	94.2
Estimated world Total ex- cluding Russia and China..	4,126,000	3,845,000	4,496,000		

a/ Excludes Java and Madura.

COTTON: Production in countries reporting for 1926-27 with
comparisons
(In bales of 473 pounds net)

Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Per cent 1926-27 is of 1925-26
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
Total countries previously reported and unchanged a/	---	20,391	23,416	25,470	108.3
Mexico.....	187	298	202	396	196.0
China b/	---	2,179	2,114	1,584	74.9
Total above countries.....	---	23,368	25,732	27,450	106.7
Estimated world total.....	20,900	24,800	27,900	---	---

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated.

a/ Includes United States, India (first estimate, incomplete) Egypt, Russia, Chosen, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Greece, French Morocco, Algeria, Bulgaria and Ecuador. b/ Figures from the Chinese Mill Owners' Association for the most important cotton growing provinces where the commercial crop is grown.

FLAX AND FLAXSEED

FLAX: Acreage in specified countries, average 1909-13, annual 1924-26

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
22 countries previously reported and unchanged.....	---	13,737,320	15,469,901	15,468,203	100.0
United States, revised.....	2,489,800	3,469,000	3,012,000	2,897,000	96.2
Irish Free State.....	a/ 10,074	10,359	10,688	7,000	65.5
Total, 24 countries.....	---	17,216,679	18,492,589	18,372,203	99.3
Estimated world total.....	15,910,000	18,182,000	19,405,000	---	---

a/ Rough estimate calculated on per cent Irish Free State acreage was of total acreage of Ireland 1923-1925.

FLAXSEED: Production in specified countries, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
15 countries previously reported & unchanged	86,798,695	107,593,364	136,079,707	125,976,033	92.6
Poland, revised.....	1,703,000	2,240,492	2,440,650	2,815,000	115.3
Italy, revised.....	340,000	422,000	504,000	459,000	91.1
Total, 17 countries....	88,841,695	110,255,856	139,024,357	129,250,033	93.0
Estimated world total..	111,200,000	132,800,000	157,700,000	---	---

FLAX FIBER: Production in specified countries, average 1909-13, annual 1924-1926

Country	Average 1909-13	1924	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
9 countries previously reported and unchanged.....	273,227,000	247,094,837	300,104,498	249,858,573	83.3
Belgium, new.....	51,887,000	35,373,980	51,353,100	80,136,000	156.0
Poland, new.....	47,336,000	96,221,751	131,911,800	131,396,000	99.6
Total, 11 countries	372,450,000	378,695,568	483,369,398	461,390,573	95.5
Estimated world total.....	1,197,000,000	987,000,000	1,451,000,000	---	---

SUGAR

Sugar production estimates from private sources received to date are as follows, estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture are given for comparison:

Report	1925-26	1926-27	Per cent 1926-27 is of 1925-26
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
European beet sugar -			
Licht - January 28	8,235,000	7,589,000	92.2
Mikusch - January	8,372,000	7,626,000	91.1
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	7,994,000	<u>a/</u> 7,348,000	91.9
World cane and beet sugar -			
Willett & Gray - Jan. 6	27,443,000	25,984,000	94.7
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	<u>b/</u> 27,435,000	<u>a/b/</u> 25,729,000	93.8

a/ Includes commercial estimates for countries for which no official estimates are as yet available. b/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available.

SUGAR: Production in specified countries average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1924-25 to 1926-27

Country	Average 1909-13	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Per cent 1926-27 is of 1925-26
BET SUGAR	<u>Short ton</u>	<u>Short ton</u>	<u>Short ton</u>	<u>Short ton</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
United States <u>a/</u>	655,000	1,172,000	981,000	1,044,000	106.4
Total, 16 European countries	7,874,407	7,212,820	7,541,886	6,766,664	89.7
Estimated world total <u>b/</u> ...	8,788,000	8,955,000	9,026,000	8,395,000 <u>c/</u>	93.0
CANE SUGAR					
Total, 9 countries	5,208,380	10,028,338	10,292,467	9,447,085	91.8
Estimated world total <u>b/</u> ...	10,464,000	17,646,000	18,409,000	17,334,000 <u>c/</u>	94.2

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Refined sugar in terms of raw.

b/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available.

c/ Includes commercial estimates for production in certain countries for which no official estimates are as yet available.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-February 12, 1925-26 and 1926-27

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-February 12, 1925-26 and 1926-27

Commodity	July 1-February 12		Week ending			
	1925-26	1926-27 a/	Jan. 22 1927	Jan. 29 1927	Feb. 5 1927	Feb. 12 1927 b/
GRAINS:	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
Wheat c/.....	39,173	121,370	1,127	1,087	2,040	277
Wheat flour d/e/.....	29,074	42,145	536	964	682	992
Rye.....	6,581	7,272	260	229	361	401
Corn.....	15,690	10,415	417	365	539	503
Oats.....	23,308	3,678	87	84	62	19
Barley.....	22,982	11,656	477	249	458	522
PORK:	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, inc.						
Wiltshire sides....	27,131	5,581	1,203	643	608	347
Bacon, including Cum-						
berland sides.....	34,340	18,817	4,211	3,162	3,287	2,618
Lard.....	101,107	79,041	13,128	14,384	11,930	14,603
Pickled pork.....	3,562	1,002	125	89	248	261

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Revised to December 31, including exports from all ports. b/ Port omitted: Portland, Oregon. c/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat 71,000 bushels, flour 47,700 barrels. Barley from San Francisco 450,000. d/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. e/ In terms of bushels of wheat.

NEW ZEALAND: Slaughterings in December and amount of meat in store and loaded but not departed December 31, 1925 and 1926.

	Slaughtered		In store and loaded but not departed	
	December 1925	December 1926	December 31, 1925	December 31, 1926
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
Lamb carcasses.....	596,254	768,024	598,591	723,202
Wether mutton carcasses.....	143,024	109,711	149,633	113,797
Ewe mutton carcasses.....	33,942	20,497	38,025	30,472
Beef quarters.....	10,946	1,843	16,679	6,789

Cold Storage and Produce Review, January 20, 1927, page 38.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

	February 10, 1927	February 17, 1927	February 19, 1926
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
New York, 92 score	51.00	52.00	44.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ...	38.68	40.00	40.92
Berlin, 1a quality	38.89	39.55	39.98
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish	41.28	41.93	42.37
Dutch, unsalted	43.67	<u>b/</u>	43.24
New Zealand, new season finest .	38.02	37.80	<u>b/</u>
New Zealand, finest stored	36.28	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>
New Zealand	<u>b/</u>	39.76	37.59
New Zealand, unsalted	39.76	35.85	38.45
Australian	36.06	36.93	35.85
Australian, unsalted	36.93	34.33	36.50
Argentine, unsalted	34.33		32.59

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ No quotation.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ending		
		Feb. 9, 1927	Feb. 16, 1927	Feb. 17, 1926
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ...	Number	52,750	63,901	48,744
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	14.48	13.67	16.42
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	14.42	14.36	16.82
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	12,202	10,188	9,311
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	18,217		
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	\$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	22.16
Canadian " "	"	18.25	19.04	23.30
Danish " "	"	19.12	19.42	26.50

a/ No quotation.

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